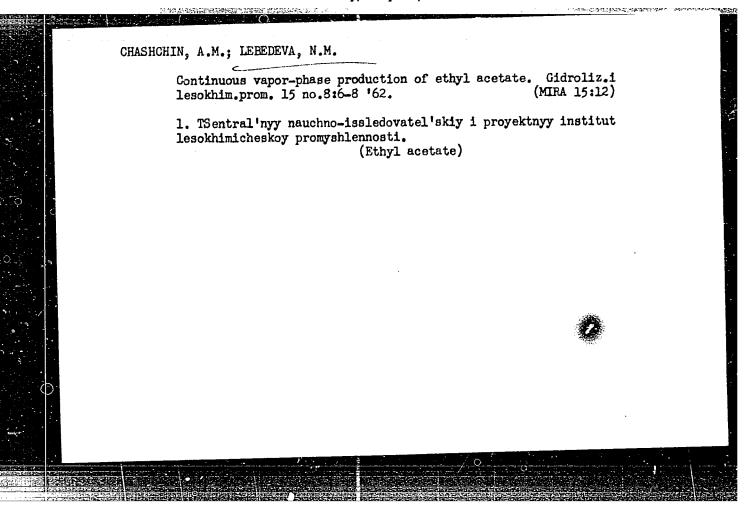
NESMELOV, V.V.; MAMINOV, O.V.; TERPILOVSKIY, N.N.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.

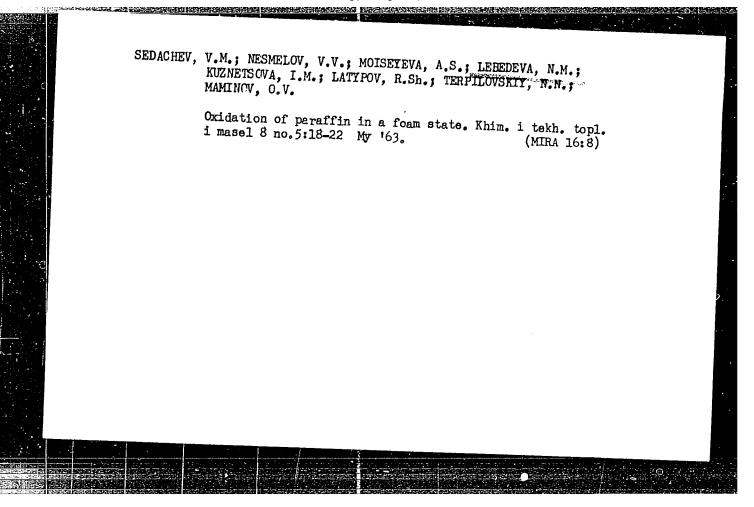
Alteration of certain physical properties of paraffin in the process of its exidation in the foamed condition. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 4 no. 2:283-286 '61.

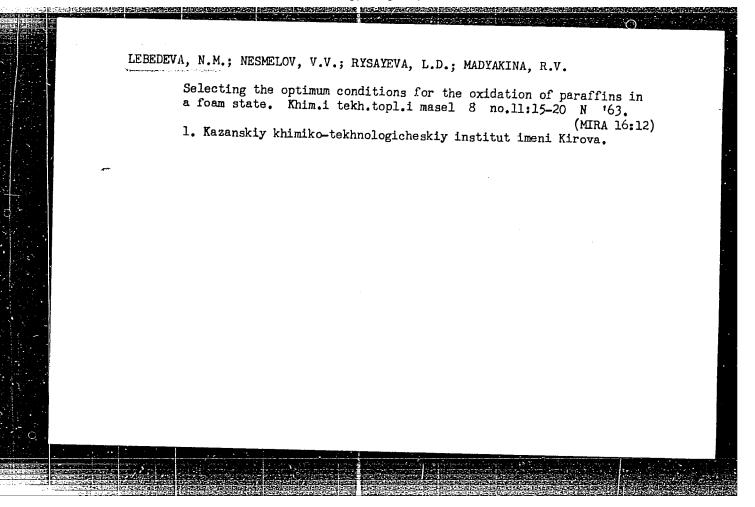
(MIRA 14:5)

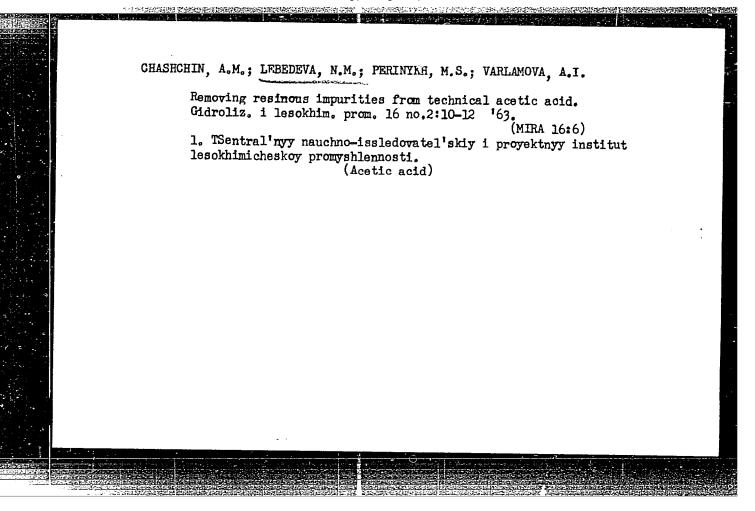
1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova. Kafedra obshchey khimicheskoy tekhnologii.

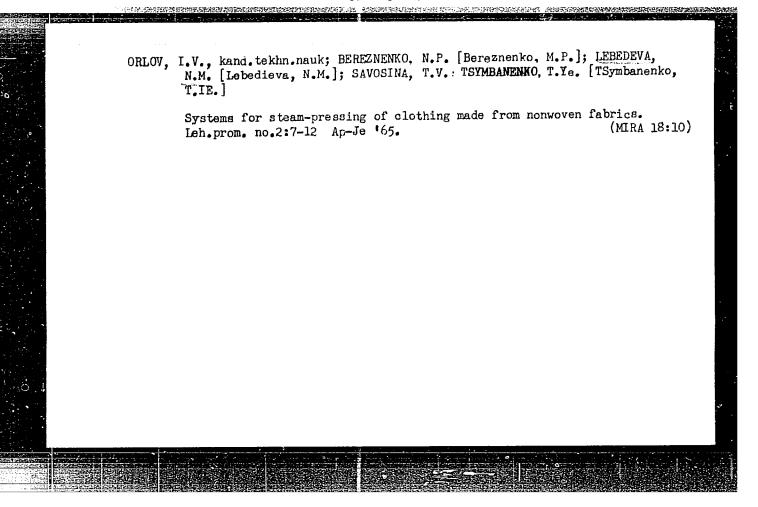
(Paraffins) (Oxidation)











L 41352-65 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 DJ ACCESSION NR: AP3000501

5/0055/65/000/005/0018/0022

AUTHOR: Sledachev, V. M.; Nesmelov, V. V.; Moyseyeva, A. S.; Lebedeva, N. M.; Kuznetsova, I. M.; Latypov, R. Sh.; Terpilovskiy, N. N.; Haminov, O. V.

TITIE: Oxidation of paraffin in the form state

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv 1 masel, no. 5, 1963, 18-22

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic lubricant, continuous oxidation, bubble column, paraffin fraction, paraffin oxidation

ABSTRACT: The Kazan' Synthetic Lubricant Plant in cooperation with the Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology, has developed a new process for oxidizing highly foamed paraffin up to carboxylic acids. This continuous process was adopted on a pilot-plant scale in 1961. The new continuous foam process increases the yield up to 270% as compared with the previous process. The author gives the processing data and diagrams of equipment used, as well as a breakdown of the paraffin fractions and their specifications. The basic operating parameters are: temperature, 125 - 130°C; air consumption, 1 m²/kg of oxidized paraffin; acid number of oxidate, 50 - 60 mg of KDH. In order to obtain good air dispersion, the use of screens in

Card 1/2

L 41352-65 ACCESSION IR: AP3000501			
the bubble column is recommended. The final product meets the requirement placed on synthetic petroleum products. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 2 diagrams.			nt placed ms.
ANSOCIATION: none			ing ang salah s Salah salah sa
SUBMITTED: 00	encl: 00	SUB CODE: OC, II	
NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000		
		일반 100 대로 150 전 150 대로 150 년 2012년 - 150 대로 150	
Cord 2/2		50 30 3 4 10 5 5 10 2 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

NESMELOV, V.V.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.; LATYPOV, R.Sh.; MAMINOV, O.V.;
RYSAYPVA, L.D.

Continuous exidation of hydrocarbon raw materials in the feam state. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.3:23-25 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirove.

IEBEDEVA, N.M.; NESMELOV, V.V.; LATYFOV, H.Sh.

Experimental industrial testing of the continuous method of paraffin oxidation. Khim. 1 tekh. topl. 1 masel 10 no.7:32-35 Jl '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy inotitut im. S.M.Kirova.

MAMINOV, O.V.; IEBEDEVA, N.M.

Analyzing the work of industrial units with continuous action for the exidation of paraffin in a feening state. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.9:28-31 S 165. (MBRA 18:9)

1. Kazanskiy khimike-tekhnologicheskiy institut.

LEBEDEVA, N.N.

Inst

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Neuro-Muscular Physiology.

ጥ

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36797.

Author : Lebedeva, N.N.

: Leningrad Sanitary-Hygiene med. Institute and Pediatric

Orthopedic Institute.

Title : The Role of the Nervous System in Changes of Physiological

Properties of Isolated Muscles Subjected to Tension.

Orig Pub: Tr. Leningr. san. gigien med. in-ta lm.-i ortoped. in-ta

1956, 20, 118-126.

Abstract: The phenomenon of intensification of contractions of

factigued muscle by additional load (20-50 gm) was obtained in different striated muscles of the frog. The value of the intensification of contractions of the fatigued muscle by stretching was not remarkable

Card : 1/3

94

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929110(

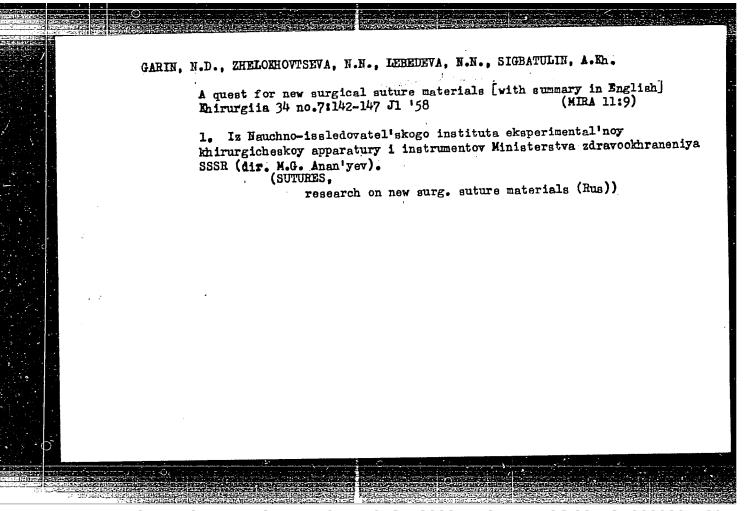
USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Neuro-Muscular Physiology.

ī

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36797.

in all the muscles. Under the effect of an additional load this value was not identical in all the muscles (the greatest value was in muscles with parallel fibers and in muscles capable of intense stretching). It was possible to demonstrate the phenomenon of contraction even with very small initial stretching. In the gastroenemius preparation, a stimulating effect (not predominating) of the sympathetic innervation on the effect under study was noted. Increase of contractions with additional load was observed only in stimulation of segments of muscles rich in nerve endings, but was absent in stimulation of segments deprived of nerves. Consequently the increase of contractions under conditions of additional load depends exclusively on the condition of the

Card : 2/3



ZHELUDKOV, Aleksey Petrovich, kand. ekon. nauk. Prinimali uchastiye:

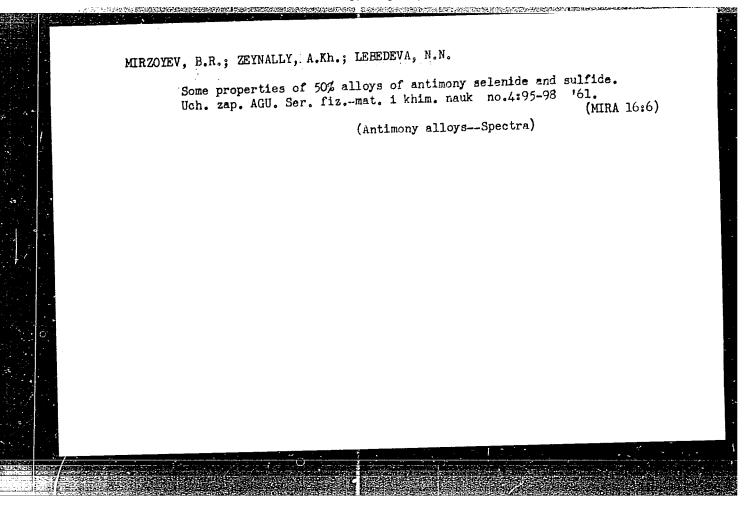
TERGOYEVA, Ye.P.; SHIMETKINA, A.V.; LFBEDEVA, N.M.; BELOV, M.,

red.; SKVORTSOVA, L., tekhn. red.

[Discussions on the fundamentals of the economics of socialistic
agricultural production] Besedy po osnovam ekonomiki sotsialisticheskogo sel'skokhoziaistvennogo proizvodstva. Kostroma, Kostromskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 220 p. (MIRA Lk:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy ekonomiki i organizatsii sel'skokhozyaystvennogo proizvodstva Kostromskogo sel'skokhozyavstvennogo instituta
"Karavayevo"(for Zheludkov).2. Xafedra ekonomiki i organizatsii sel'skokhozyaystvennogo proizvodstva Kostromskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta "Karavayevo" (for Tergoyeva, Shimetkina, Lebedeva).

(Agriculture—Economic aspects)



\$/080/61/034/002/007/025 A057/A129 Lebedeva, N.N., Yerkova, L.N., Smirnov, N.I., Fermor, N.A. AUTHORS: Investigation into concentration of synthetic latex by the TITLE method of avaporation in an air flow PERIODICAL: Zhurmal Prikladnoy Khimii, v 34, no 2, 1961, 319-323 In one of the Soviet plants for synthetic rubber the con-TEXT 3 centration of later is sampled out in an air flor in a resealing horizontal drum, which is heated with hot water. Since this appearatus will be used in several new plance, in the present work the effect of various factors on the evaporation process was studied in such an apparatus (Fig 1). The drum-shaped consentiator (1) is 402 mm long and 140 mm in diameter. It is made of glass and has two openings, the dallet (2) and publish (3) for the air. The population is inserted in a water tank (4) and by electrical heating (5) the bempenature is kept constant. The latter was somerciled Card 1/7

Investigation date concentration ...

B/080/61/034/002/007/025 A057/A129

by thermoelements (6) and (7) with a milliammeter (8). Retailed is ensured by a motor with a requisite gear (9). Air is supplied by a vacuum element (10) (typs "Uraleta") charagh a gad meter (11). Two series of experiments were carried out, i.e., periodical (as in the plant) and continuous concentrations. In continuous consequentions the later was amplied from the funnel (10) through the tibe (13) in protions into the concentration and the occase trated later passed through the outlet (3) into the conventration and (14). The process was controlled by determining the iry substance in samples taken every 0.5 hr from (14). Investigations of different types of later (KC-30FM (3KS-30JP), CKC-50FM (SKS-50SP), CKC-50FM (3KS-50P), and CKC-50MM (3KS-50P) as swed little or no effect of the composition of the later on the concentration process. In the present investigations concentration of SKS-50PG later was studied at a concentrator rotation rate of 30 rpm, dry residue contents from 19 to 55% and temperature of 40°C (some at 50°C). According to equations for the evaporation of liquids from a surface (Ref 3s V.V. Kafarov, ZhPKh, 30, 10, 1456 (1957) oriteria Nu' and Re were determined from Nu' = kd equiv. (D) Re = wd equiv. (P)

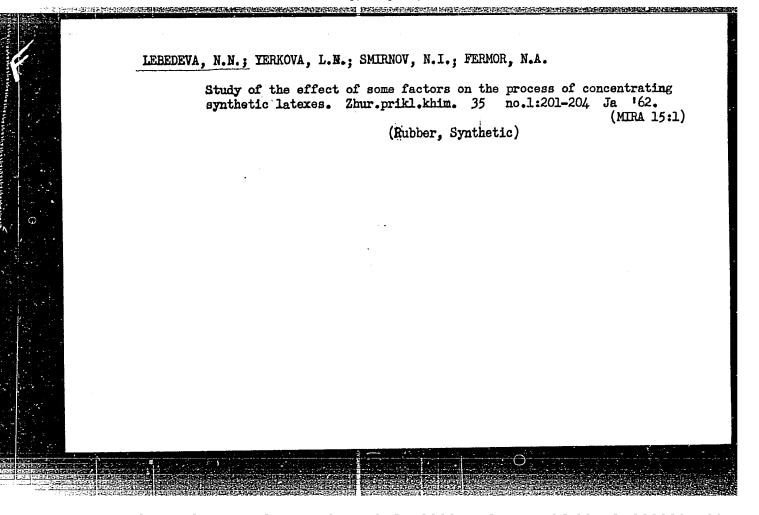
Card 2/7

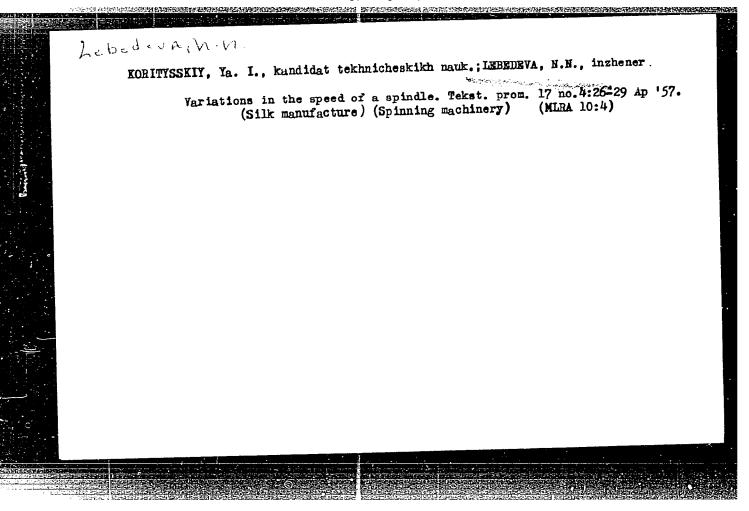
Investigation into concentration ...

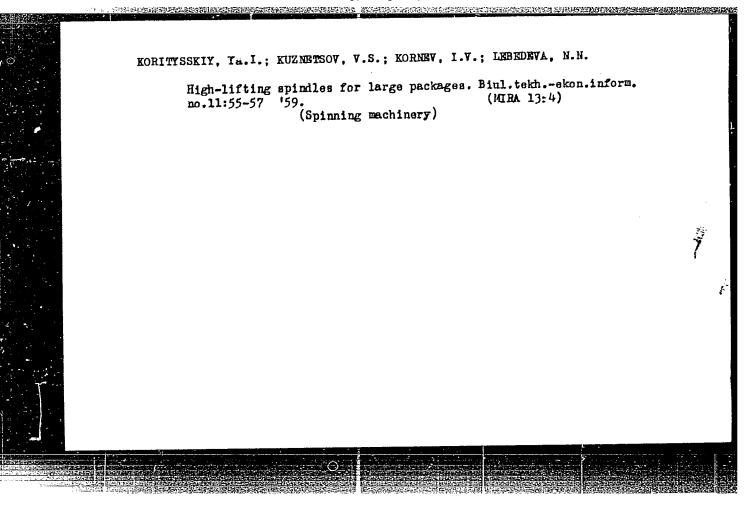
S/080/61/034/002/007/025 A057/A129

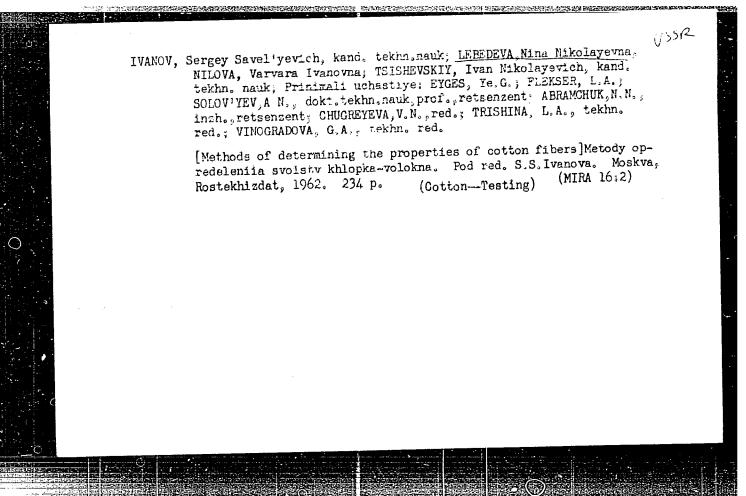
(dequiv. = equivalent diameter of the cross-section of the concentrator not covered by the latex (in m), D = diffusion coefficient of steam in air (m^2/sec) , w = linear velocity of air in the concentrator (m/sec), γ and μ = density (kg/cm3) and viscosity (kg·sec/m2) of the initial air, k = mass transfer coefficient). The value for k was determined for the batch process from $k=G/F\triangle$ 0 T, and for the continuous process from $k=G/F\triangle$ 0 (G= amount of evaporated water (kg) in the periodical run in the T time (sec), G = amount of evaporated water (kg/sec) in the continuous run, F = surface of evaporation (m²), Ac = mean moving force (kg water per m³ dry air)). The function Nu = f(Re) plotted in logarithmic occudinates indicates that experimental data are on a straight line expressed by Nu! = 0.830 Re0.5. This equation can thus be used for practical calculations of concentration apparatus in intervals where the oriterion Re shanges from 400 to 1,700, and Nu' from 16 to 36. Results obtained in the present work were presented in Table 1 and 2. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 4 references: 3 Soviet-blos and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The latter reads as follows: T.K. Sherwood, R.L. Pigford, Absorption and Extraction (1952). SUBMITTED: July 9, 1960 Card 3/7

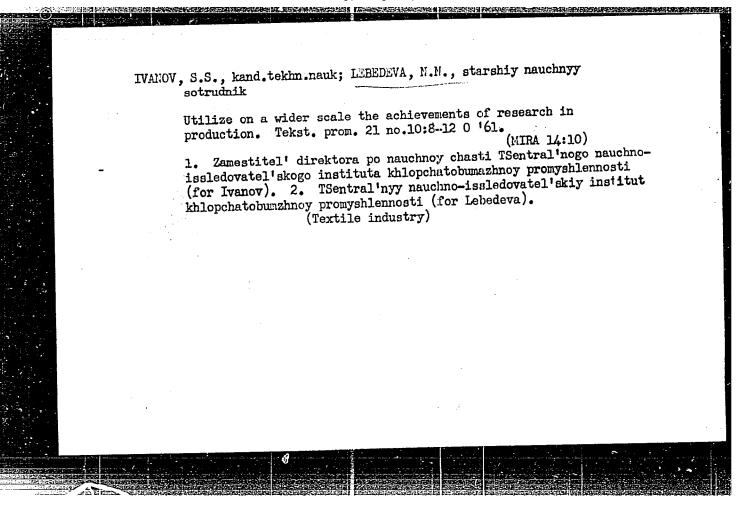
5414)/ !

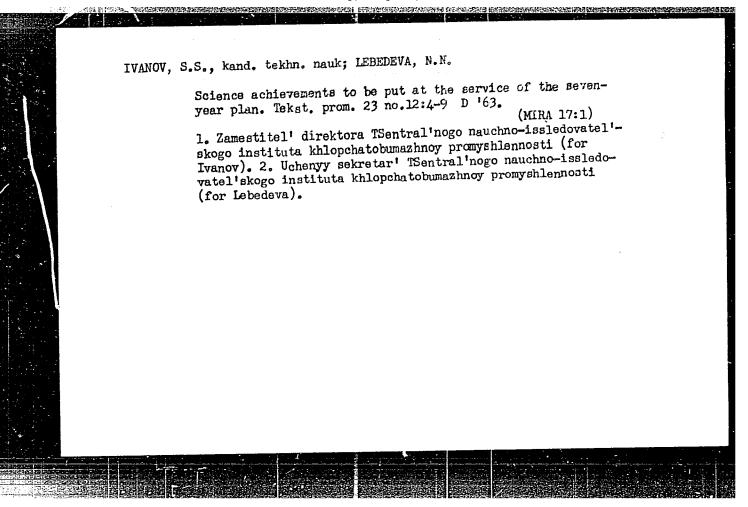








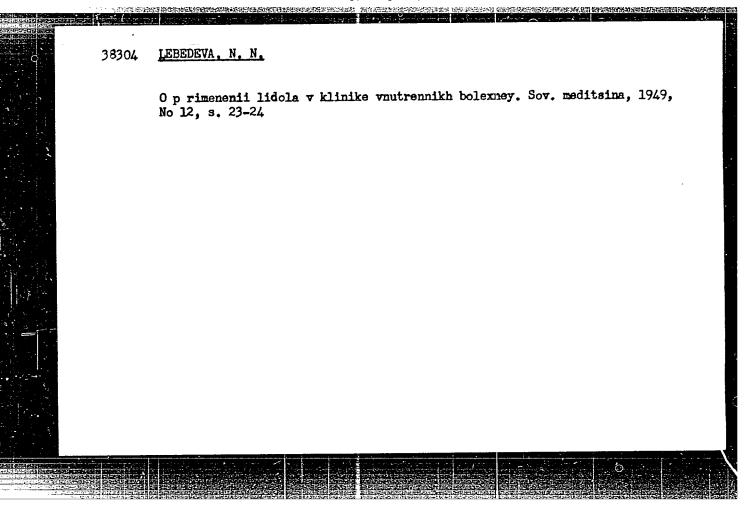


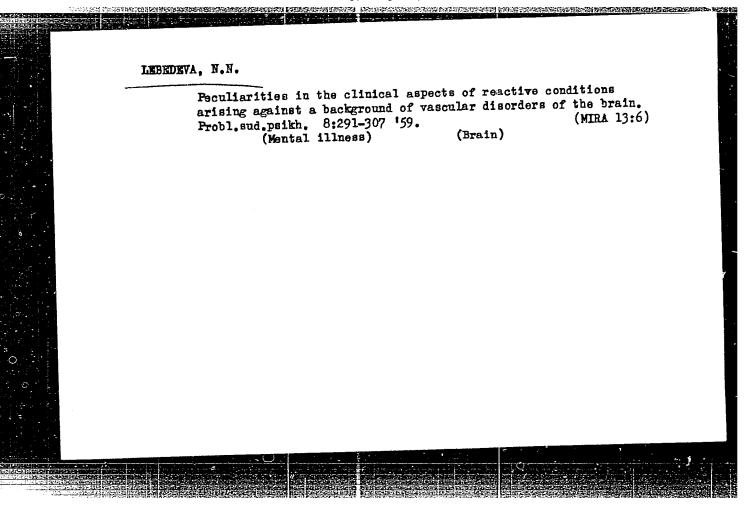


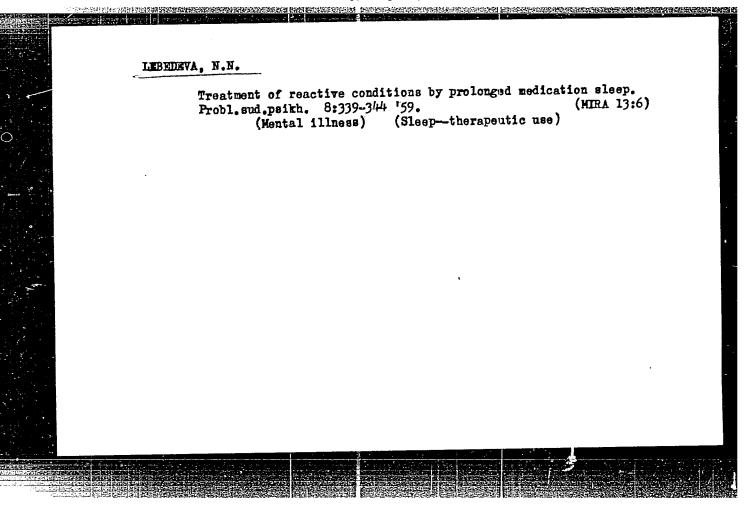
KORITYSSKIY, Ya.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; LEBEDEVA, N.N., inzh.; TOLPYGINA, G.P., inzh.

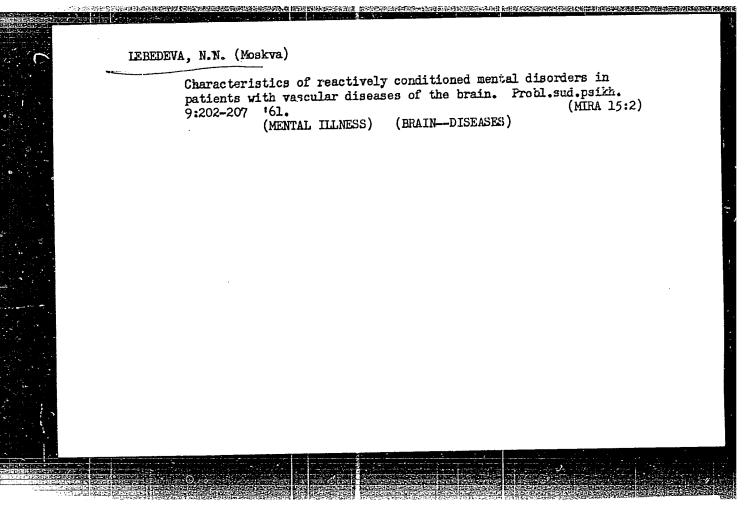
Effect of the dynamic unbalance and quality of the cops on spindle vibration. Nauch.-issl. trudy VNIILTEKHASHa no.10:160-165 '65.

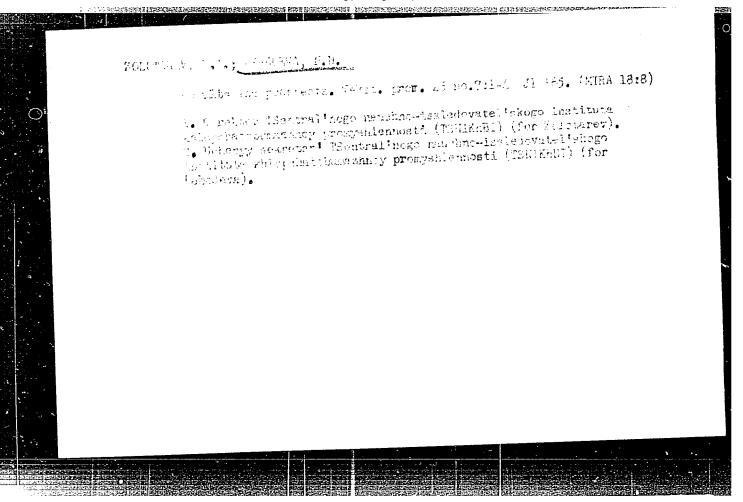
(MIRA 18:2)











LEBEDEVA, N.N., neuchnyy sotrudnik; SAFONOVA, A.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KORNEV, I.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; STEPANOVA, Z.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHIPOV, M.G.

Reducing the wear of spindle pins due to the continuous lubricant filtration in their bushings. Tekst. prom. 25 no.4:69-71 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut legkego i tekstil'nogo mashinostroyeniya (for Lebedeva, Safonova, Kornev). 2. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut im, Lenina (for Stepanova). 3. Nachal'nik energotsekha Krasnovolzhskogo khlepchatebumazhnogo kombinata (for Shipov).

ACC NR: AP6036956

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/011/3196/3200

AUTHOR: Korsunskaya, N. Ye.; Lebedeva, N. N.; Sheynkman, M. K.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut poluprovodnikov AN UkrSSR)

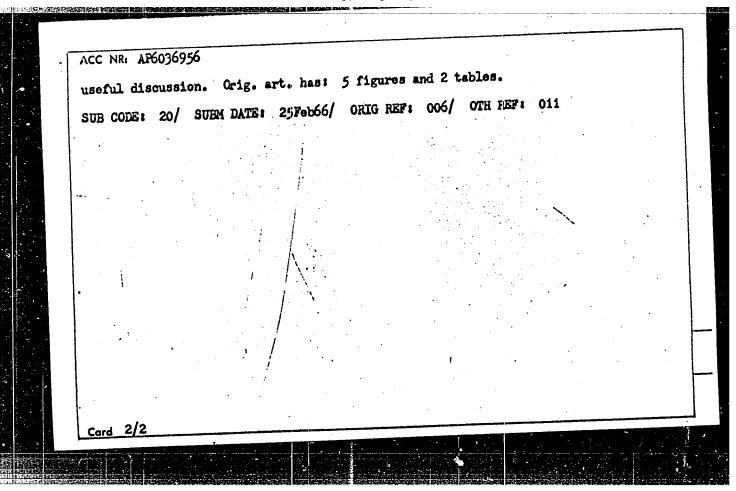
TITIE: Low-temperature photochemical reactions in Inus; single crystals

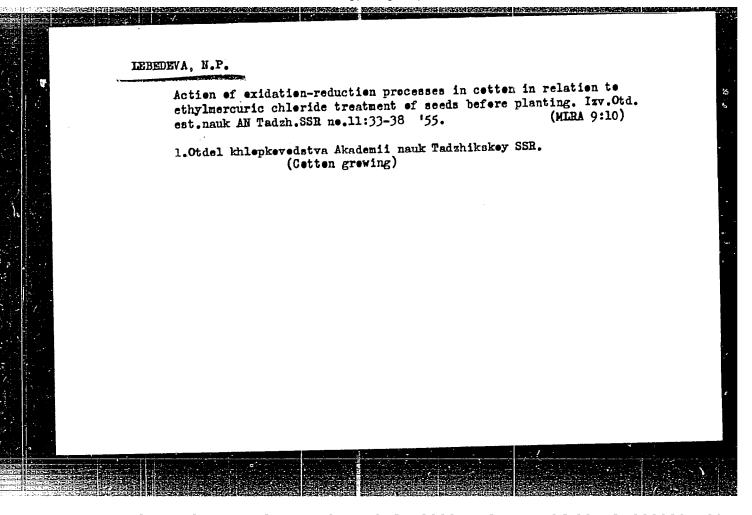
SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3196-3200

TOPIC TAGS: indium compound, sulfide, photochemistry, photoelectric property

ABSTRACT: The electric and photoelectric properties of Inuss; single crystals were investigated. At low temperatures, a strong dependence of the photoelectric properties on the conditions of cooling and illumination of the samples was observed. This is shown to be due to the photochemical formation of new types of trapping centers (t-centers) and sensitizing recombination centers (r-centers), as in the case of CdS, which was studied earlier. The main parameters of these centers were determined. The forbidden gap width, hole mobility, spectral and temperature characteristics of the photocurrent, temperature dependences of the dark current, etc. were measured. It is concluded that the formation of new types of r-centers in CdS and Inuss; provides information of the nature of "ordinary" r-centers, since their properties - small cross section of capture of majority carriers and large ratio of capture cross sections of carriers of both signs - are similar. Authors thank V. Ye. Lashkarev for a

Card 1/2





EBEDEVA Korennan, I. M., Ganina, V. G., Lebedeva, N. P. 78-3-5-36/39 AUTHORS: Solubility of Thallium Chromate (Rastvorimost' khromata TITLE: talliya) Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol 3,Nr 5, PERIODICAL: pp 1265-1267 (USSR) The solubility of thallium chromate in acqueous solutions ABSTRACT: of some binary and trinary electrolytes in ammoniacal buffer solution as well as in trilon-B-solution was determined. The solubility of thallium chromate at 20°C in water is 0.042 ± 0.001 g/l. The solubility product amounts to $2.0.10^{-12}$. The solubility of thallium chromate in 0.1 -- 1 n - solutions of sulfates and nitrates of potassium and ammonium was determined, and it thence results that the solubility of thallium chromate increases according to the increasing concentration of the electroly+.. The solubility of thallium chromate is, in solutions of ammonium salts, higher than in solutions of potassium salts. The solubility of thallium chromate is especially high in acqueous solutions of trilon-B, in which case a complex Card 1/2

Solubility of Thallium Chromate

compound of thallium with trilon-B is formed.
There are 4 tables and 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

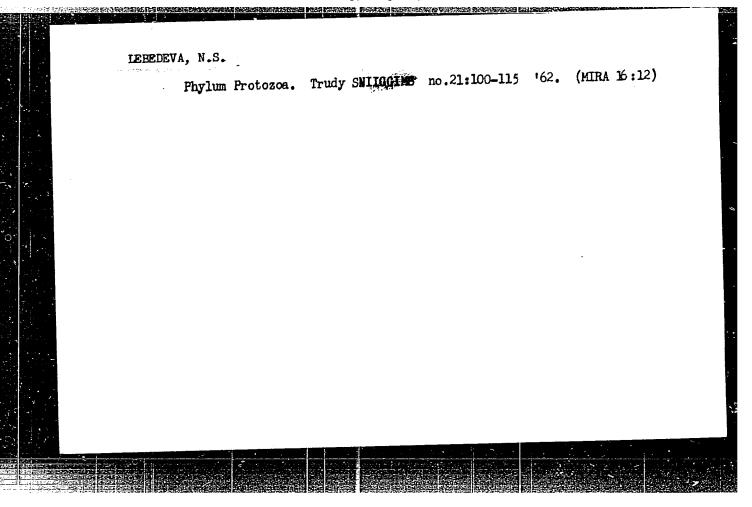
ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. I.
Lobachevskogo (Gor'kiy State University imeni N. I.
Lobachevskiy)

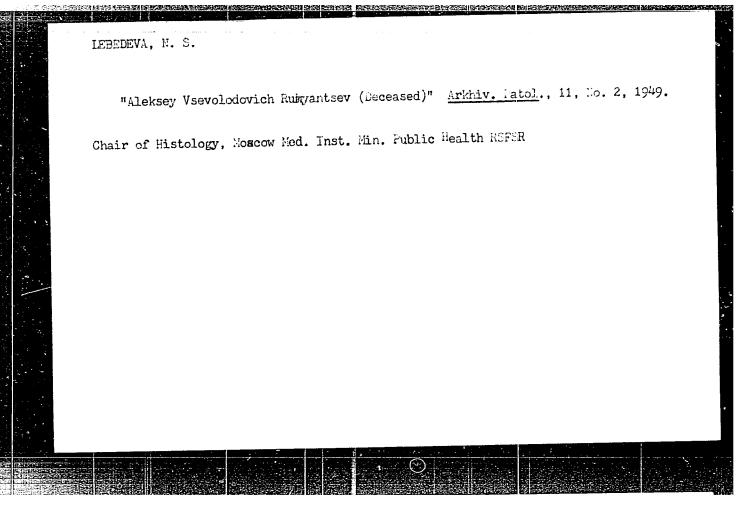
SUBMITTED: July 8, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Thallium chromate-Solubility

Card 2/2





**CRLOV, G. V., LEBEDEVA, H. S., and MOROSOV, V. M. (Acad. Sci. USSR)

"Small Angle Scattering of D-D Neutrons by Pb"

paper submitted at the All-Union Conf. on Nuclear Reactions in Medium and Low Energy Physics, Moscow, 19-27 Nov 57.

24.6500

s/058/62/00/006/014/136

AUTHORS:

Zubov, Yu.G.; Lebedeva, N.S.; Morozov, V.M.

TITLE:

Inelastic scattering of 3.2-4.5-Mev neutrons from beryllium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 6, 1962, 44 - 45, abstract 6B318. (In collection: "Neytron. fizika". M., Gosatomizdat, 1961, 298 - 305)

The cross section of the Be^9 (n, 2n) Be^8 reaction was measured. A Be target, placed on the axis of a circular channel in the center of an organic glass moderator block, was tradiated by a collimated neutron beam from the d-d reaction. Preliminarily moderated secondary neutrons were recorded by BF3 counters arranged on the surface of three concentric cylinders which were coaxial with the channel. It was possible to connect groups of counters in coincidence. The cross section of the (n, 2n) reaction was determined by comparing the full number of counts in Be-target operation with the number of counts in carbon-target operation (the latter target was used to estimate the elastic scattering of neutrons), and also by recording the coincidences of neutron counts in groups of counters. The cross section of the Be9 (n, 2n) Be8 reaction for neutron energies of 3.2; 3.7; 4.1 and 4.5 MeV was 0.8 ± 0.1 ; 0.73 ± 0.0 ; 0.53 ± 0.07 and 0.45 ± 0.05 barn, Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929110(APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

S/058/62/000/006/014/136
A061/A101

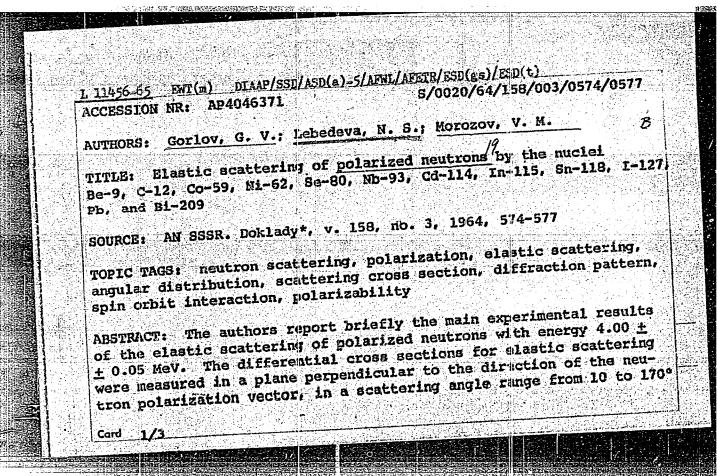
respectively. The mechanism of (n, 2n) reaction on Be consists in the neutron emission by the excited 2.43-Mev Be^{5*}nucleus forming after inelastic neutron scattering. The latter is due to the fact that the reaction does not progress in the range of 1.8 - 2.7 Mev, where it is possible from the energy conditions, but its cross section grows rapidly, starting from energy E_n = 2.70 Mev, above which the excitation of the 2.43-Mev level is possible.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

GORLOV, G. V.; LEBEDEVA, N. S.; MOROZOV, V. M.

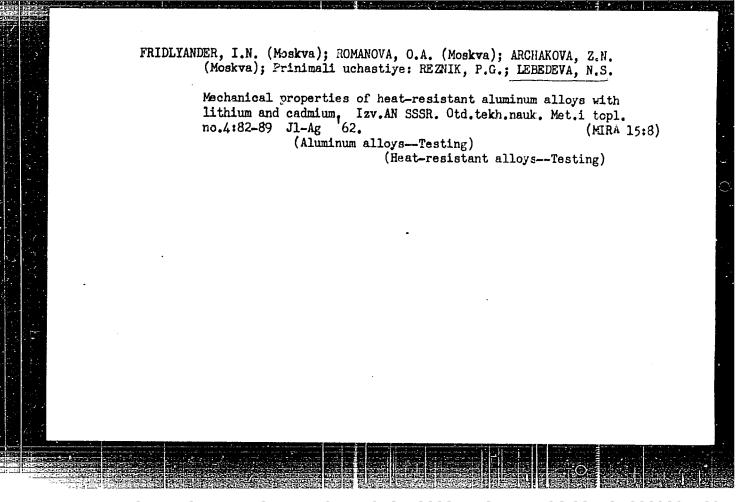
"Elastic scattering of polarized neutrons by the nuclei."

report submitted for IAEA Intl Nuclear Data Sci Working Group Mtg, Vienna, y-13 Nov 64.



L 11456-65 ACCESSION NR: AP4046371 left and right of the direction of the scattered-neutron beam. measurements were made in steps of 10° with a resolution of 4°. polarized neutron source was the reaction $d(d, n)Ee^{it}$ (E_d = 1200'+ \pm 50 keV). The scattering substances were in the form of cylinders 20--25 mm in diameter and 60 mm high. The scattered neutrons were detected with 6 scintillation counters arranged in symmetrical pairs relative to the beam of the scattered neutrons. Corrections were introduced for various background effects. Plots of the angular distributions of the scattering cross section and of the polarization are presented. The angular dependence of the differential cross sections exhibits a typical "diffraction" character and varies smoothly with variation of the atomic weight. The observed appreciable polarizability indicates that the spin-orbit interaction plays an important role in the elastic scattering of the neutrons at the energy employed in the experiment. Although the results do not confirm the assumption made by L. S. Rodberg (Nucl. Phys. v. 15, 72, 1960) that the polarizability should vanish at the maxima

between the two qua the number of times equal to the number the scattering of s	differential cross sections, some intities is observed, and it can s that the polarizability goes or r of extrema of the differential unpolarized neutrons. This reports. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.	n be stated that through zero is l cross section for ort was presented
nauk SSSR (Institu	itut atomnoy energii im. I. V. 1 te of Atomic Energy, Academy of	Kurchatova Akademii Sciences SSSR) ENCL: 00
SUBMITTED: 07Apr6	NR REF GOV: 001	OTHER: 002
SUB CUDE: NP		
Card 3/3		



BOGOMOLOVA, O.R.; LEBEDEVA, N.S.; SAVCHENKO, Ye.D.; KRYUCHKOVA, G.S. Problem of tissue reactions to tantalum. Khirurgiia 32 no.3:69-72 Mr 156. (MLRA 9:7) 1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel skogo instituta eksperimental noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta M.G.Anan'yev, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. B.N.Mogil'nitskiy [deceased] (TANTALUM, clamps for sutures & anastomoses, tissue reactions in exper. application (Rus)) (SUTURES, tantalum clamps in exper. surg., tissue reactions (Rus)) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE, tantalum clamps for sutures & anastomoses, tissue reactions in animals (Rus))

Legenta, M. S., Selderin, G. A., Therefore, S. A., SAVERERO, E. D., UNIK, V. I., SHISHEM, I. B., LARGELERIY, A. S., THUROY, B. F., GREENTERIY, E. B., SHOWA, E. V., DESTERSON, A. E.

Apparatus for the conservation of whole organs by chilling with artificial circulation and its use in experiments on transplantation of expressions and kidneys of dogs 17

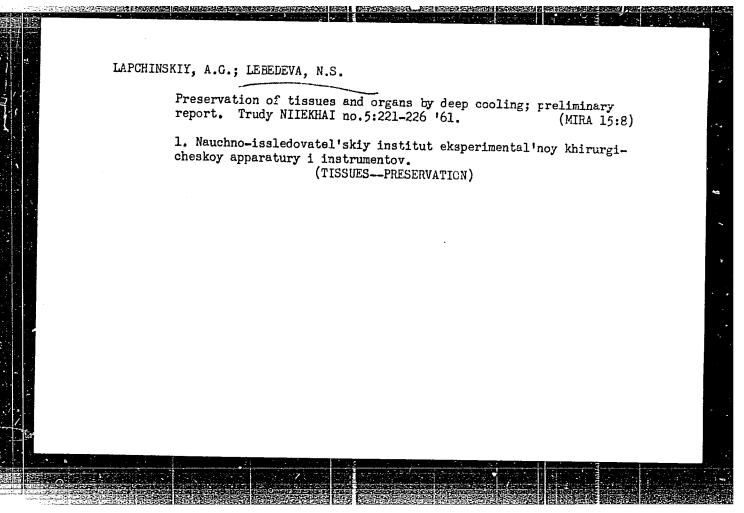
Noyve khirur icheskie apparaay i instrumenty i post ikh primeneniye (New SURJICAL Equipment and Instruments and Experience in Their Use) NO. 1, Noscow, 1957 A collection of Papers of the Scientific Research Inst. for Experimental Surgical Equipment and Instruments.

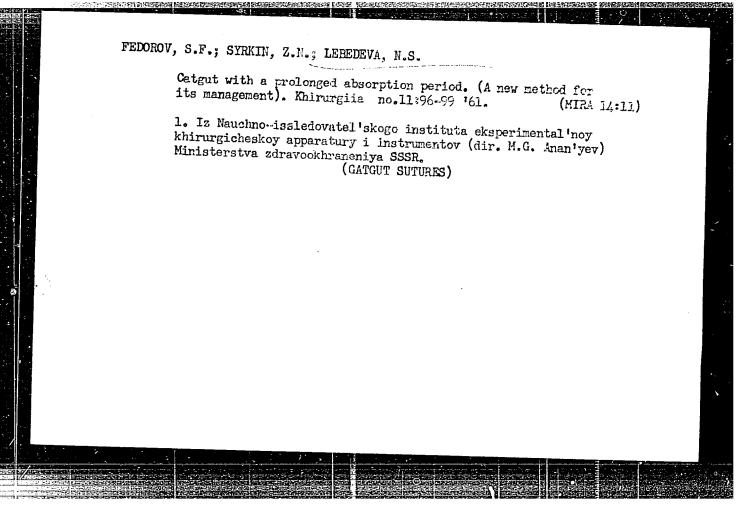
NOTE Kh As 1

SIVASH, K.M.; LEBELDEVA, N.S.

Fixation of the spine with acrylic disks. Trudy NIIEKHAI no.5;209-215 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

l. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgi-cheskoy apparatury i instrumentov. (SPINE—SURGERY) (PLASTICS IN MEDICINE)





LAPCHINSKY, A.G.; LEBEDEVA, N.S.

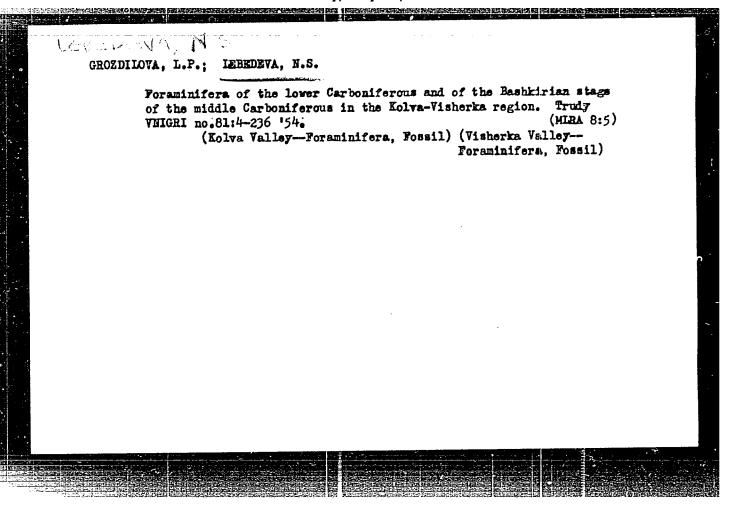
Transplantation of rabbit skin conserved by freezing in liquid nitrogen at-196° C. Acta chir. plast. 4 no.2:89-101 62.

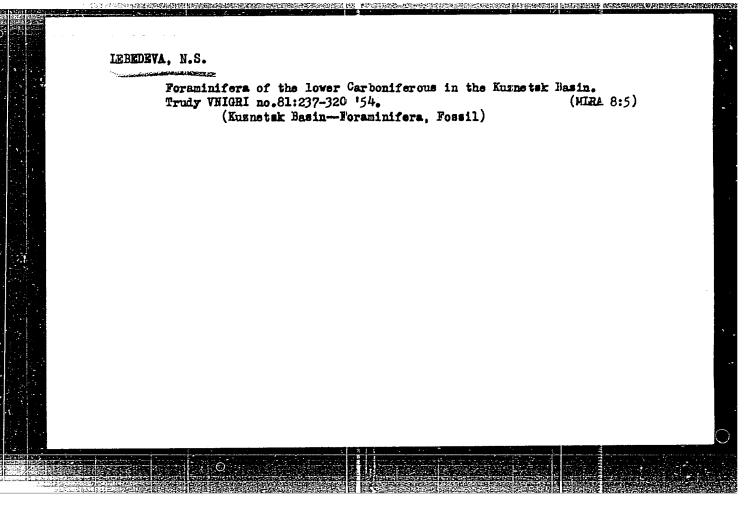
1. Institute of Experimental Surgical Apparatus and Instruments, Moscow (U.S.S.R.) Director: M.G. Ananyev.
(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION expers)

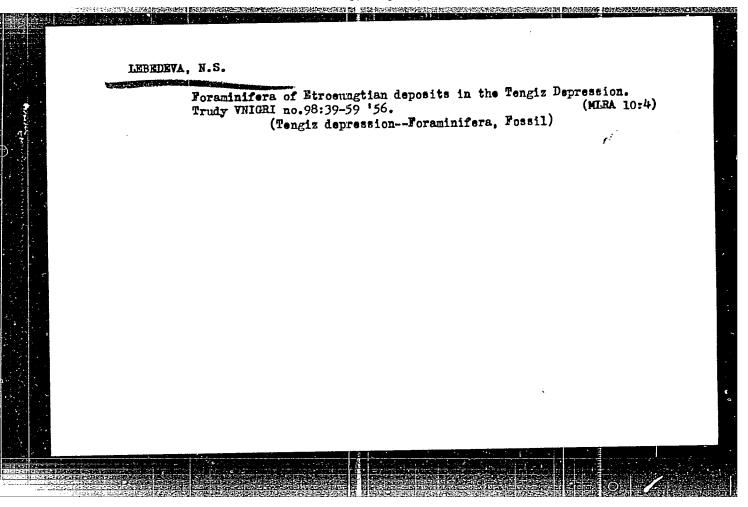
ACC NR: AP6020689 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/006/0121/0126 AUTHOR: Balykova, L. A.; Verkholetova, G. P.; Lebedeva, N. S.; Limanov, V. Ye.; Starkov, A. V. Morcon ORG: Central Disinfectant Research Institute, (Tsentral nyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy dezinfektsionnyy institut TITLE: Solubility and bactericidal activity of 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethyl hydantoin in the presence of surface-active substances SOURCE: Zh mikrobiol, epidemiol i immunobiol, no. 6, 1966, 121-126 TOPIC TAGS: bactericide terminant, solubility, surface active substitute / Surface compound ABSTRACT: The water solubility of this compound increased considerably in the presence of such surface-active compounds as sulfonol, OP-10, and tetramon. In the presence of sulfonol, aqueous solutions of dichlorodimethylhydantoin did not lose their active chlorine content or their high bactericidal and sporicidal activity, even after standing. [WA-50; CBE No. 10] and the second of the second o SUB CODE: 06/77/SUBM DATE: 16Feb65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 010/ UDC: 615.778.38-011+615.778.38-017.78]:661.85 Card 1/1

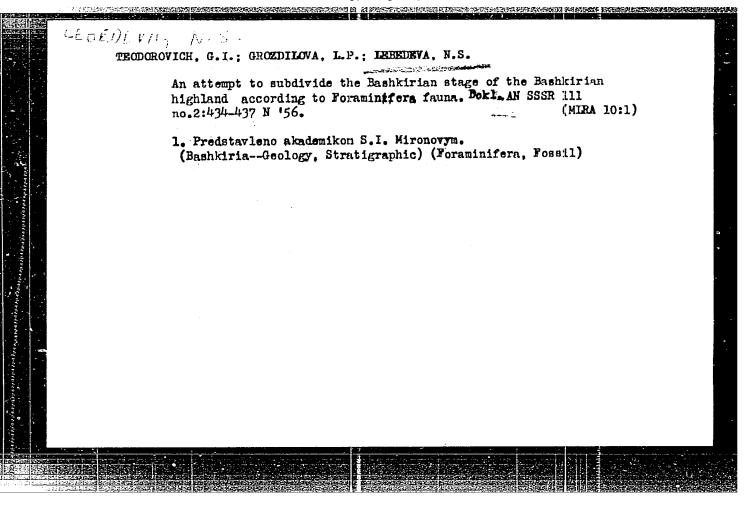
FRIDLYANDER, I.N.; ROMANOVA, O.A.; ARCHAKOVA, Z.N.; GUR'YEV, I.I.;
DRONOVA, N.P.; PETROVA, A.A.; BYCHKOVA, Z.S.; Prinicali
uchastiye: FOMIN, K.N.; LEBEDEVA, N.S.; REZNIK, P.G.;
AVERKINA, N.; ZHELTOVSKAYA L.S.; VOROB'YEV, Yu.A.;
TYURIN, N.N.

Manufacture and investigation of semifinished products from high-strength and heat-resistant VAD23 aluminum alloys. Alium. splavy no.3:194-200 ¹64. (MIRA 17:6)









1-24/30 			AN ALL OF
•	3(0) AUTHORS:	Teodorovich, G. I., Grozdilova, L. P., SOV/20-124-5-45/62 Lebedeva, H. S., Khachetryan, R. O.	
·	TITLE:	On the Subdivision of the Lower Visean and the Adjoining Strata of the Tournaisian of the Bashkiriya Highland According to the Foraminiferal Fauna (K podrazdeleniyu nizhnego vize i pogranichnykh sloyev vize-turne gornoy Bashkirii po faune foraminifer)	
	PERIODICAL:	Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 5, pp 1120-1123 (USSR)	
~. ·	ABSTRACT:	The problem of the boundary between the Tournaisian stage and the Visean has been clearly solved neither in Western Europe nor in the USSR: the sone containing the Productus sublaevis is classified by several scientists as belonging to the Visean, by others as Tournaisian. Formerly, there was even a "Volscott" (?) stage in Belgium which as transition zone corresponded to the topmost parts of the reliable Tournaisian (Refs 1,7). The 2nd and 3rd author investigated the foraminiferal material collected by the 1st and the 4th author in the transition strata along the Usuyli river (patchment area	

On the Subdivision of the Lower Visean and the SOV/20-124-5-45/62 Adjoining Strata of the Tournaisian of the Bashkiriya Highland According to the Foraminiferal Fauna

of the Zilim river) on the western side of the southern Ural. On the basis of the distribution of micro- and macrofauna the cross section investigated is then divided into 3 groups. A 4th complex deviating from the lithological point of view, must be added. The authors arrived at the following conclusions: 1) In the Bashkiriya highland analogues of the Aleksinskiy and partly of the Tuliskiy stage of the Podmoskovnyy tasin as well as apparently of the Stalinogorskiy horizon were observed. 2) In the southern Ural a horizon was observed with a mixed Tournaisien-Visean complex of Foraminifera, which corresponds to the strata with Productus sublaevis. 3) In the cross sections investigated primarily the upper part of the so-called Lun yevskiy horizon belonging to the Visean is represented which had been separated already earlier in the central and northern Ural. This part differs from complete arcss sections of the horizon (Ref 2) by monotonous material of species and by scarcity of the "tournayella", moreover by other scarcely distributed Tournaisian forms, on the other hand, however, by a great variety of Visean species.

Card 2/3

On the Subdivision of the Lower Visean and the SOV/20-124-5-45/62 Adjoining Strata of the Tournaisian of the Bashkiriya Highland According to the Foraminiferal Fauna

The lower part of the Lun yevskiy horizon of the central Ural possibly belongs to the upper part of the Tournaisian. There are 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

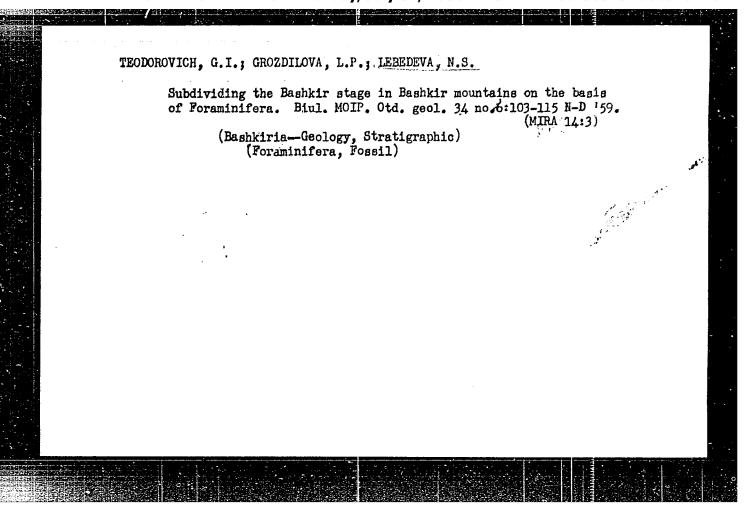
ASSOCIATION: Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR (Petroleum Institute of the

Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: October 13, 1958, by S. I. Mironov, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 11, 1958

Card 3/3

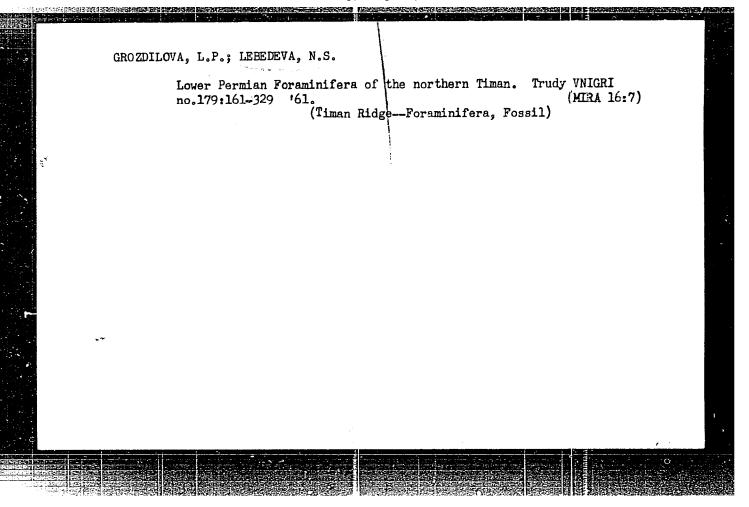


GROZDILOVA, Lyudmilæ Pavlovna; LEEEDEVA, Nadezhda Sergeyevna;
TRIZMA, V.B., nauchnyy red.; DESHAL'T, M.G., vedushchly red.;
YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn. red.

[Foraminifers in the Carboniferous on the western slope of the
Urals and the Thman Ridge; atlas of more representative species].
Foraminifery kamennougol'nykh otlozhenii zapadnogo eklona
Urala i Timana; atlas naibolee kharakternykh vidov. Leningrad,
Gostoptekhizdat, 1960. 263 p. (Leningrad. Vessciuznyi neftianoi
nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy,
no.150).

(MIRA 16:4)

(Ural Mountains—Foraminifera, Fossil)



TEODOROVICH, G.T.; BAGDASAROVA, M.V.; GROZDILOVA, L.P.; LEHEDEVA, N.S.; FOTIMEVA, N.N.

Stratigraphy of the Upper Tournaisian and Lower Visean stages on the western slope of the Southern Urale (Usuyli River layer).

Dokl.AN SSSR 149 no.18166-169 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Fredstavleno akademikom A.L.Yanshinym.

(Ural Mountains—Geology, Stratigraph#p)

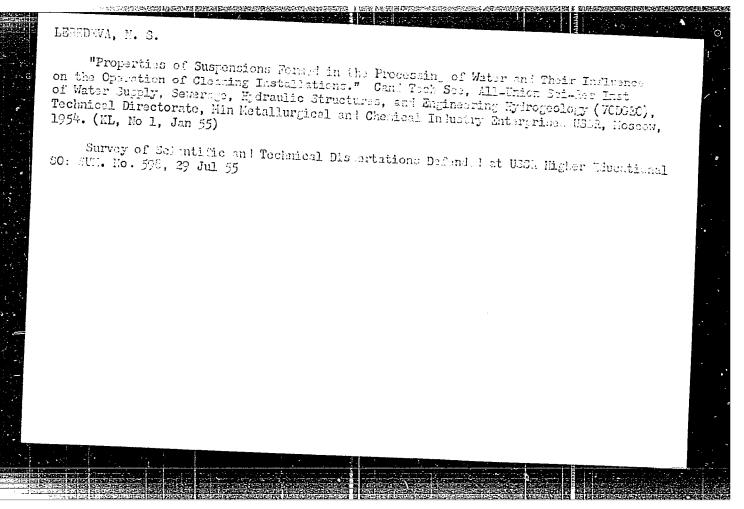
SMIRNOV, G.A.; GROZDILOVA, L.P.; LEHEDEVA, N.S.; VOSHCHAKIN, M.A.

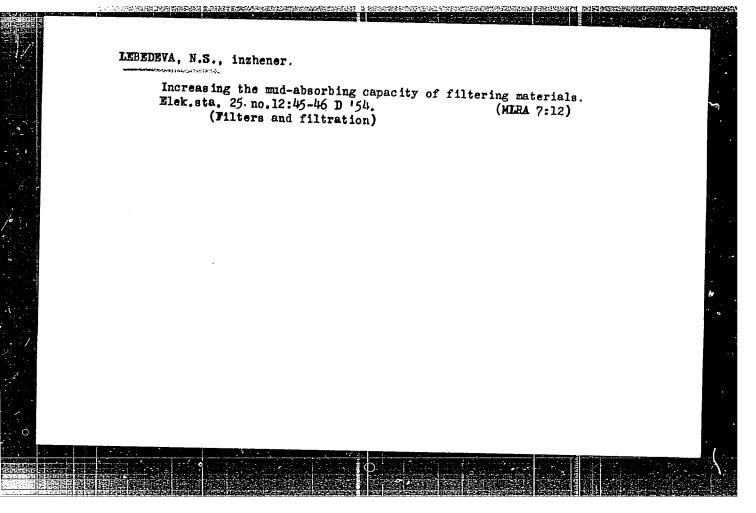
Characteristics of the boundary layers between the Tounaisian and Visean stages on the western slope of the central Urals. Dokl.

AN SSSR 149 no.2:395-398 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut geologii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.

(Ural Mountains—Geology, Stratigraphic)





USSR/Chemical Technology Chemical Products and Their Application. Water Treat-

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62456

Author: Kastal'skiy, A. A., Lebedeva, N. S.

Institution: None

Title: Method for Computing Water Deircning Units

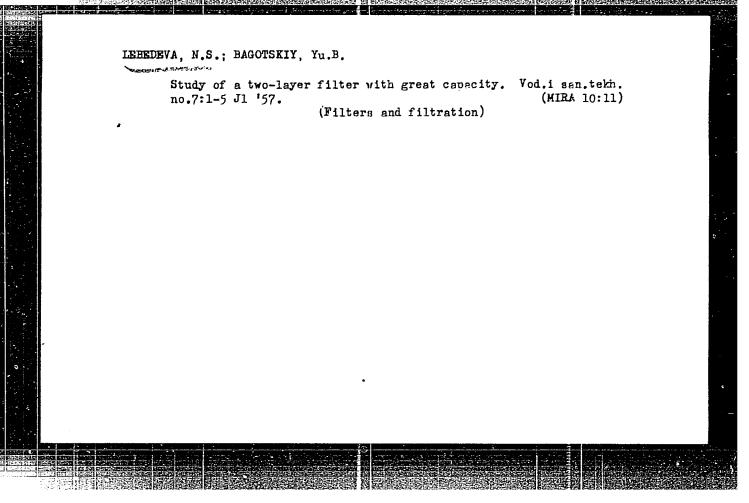
Original

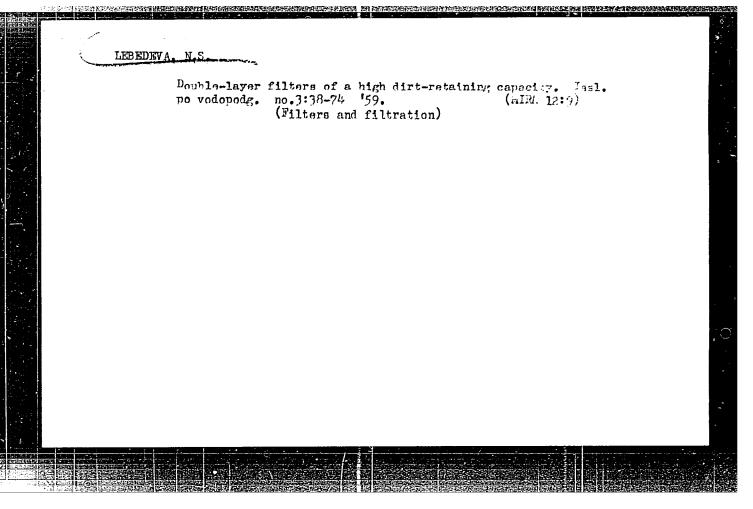
Periodical: Vodosnabzheniye i san. tekhnika, 1956, No 1, 14-19

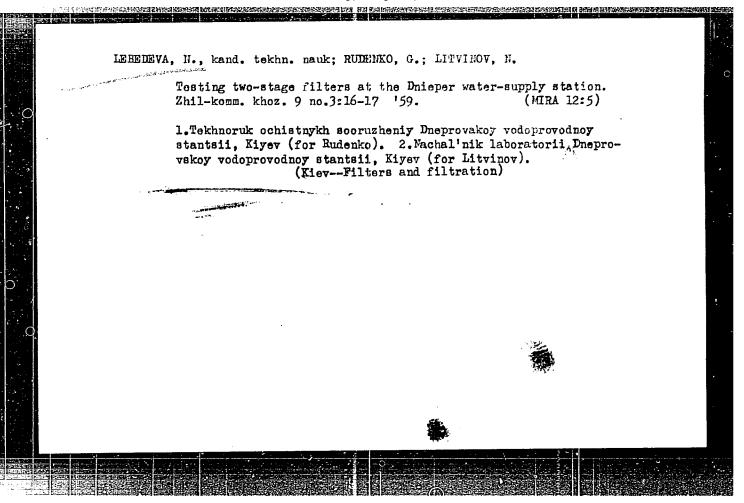
Abstract: To oxidize Fe²⁺ dissolved in water the pH must be raised to 7.5 by removal by aeration of CO₂ excess dissolved in water and formed by decomposition of Fe(HCC3)2. Concentration of CO2 removed from the water is computed as the difference between the analytically determined and the equilibrium CO2, plus 1.57 c mg/l (c is concentration of Fe²⁺). For removal of CO₂ are recommended film gas-removers packed with Raschig rings. Specific expenditure of air ** # m³ per one m³ of water, optimal rate of flow 90 m³/m² per hour. Desorp-

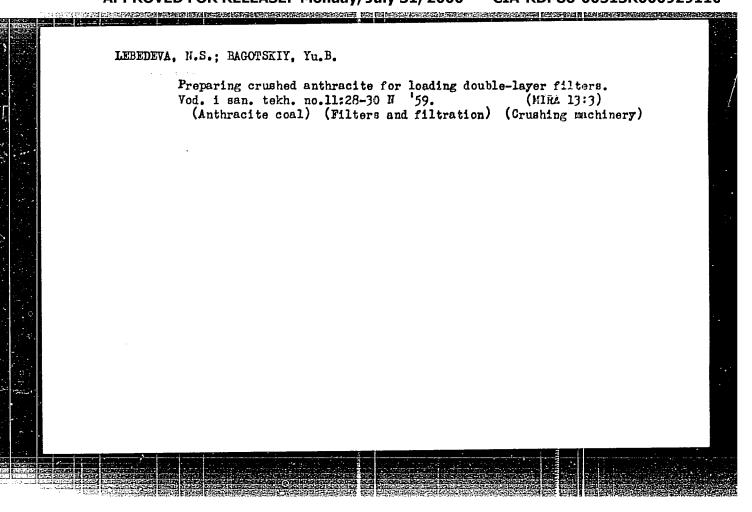
tion coefficient can be determined by means of curves shown in the

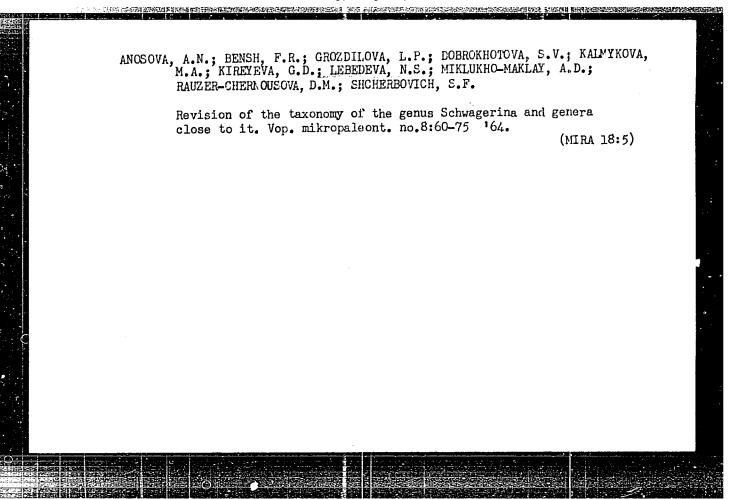
Card 1/1



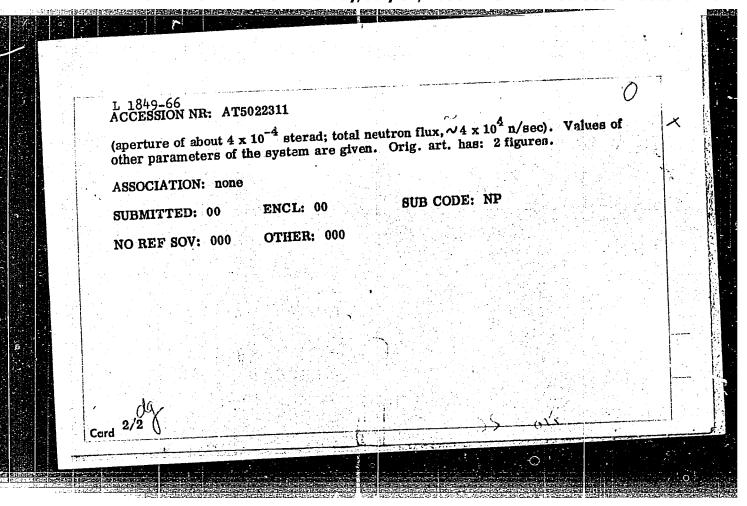








L 1849-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(h) ACCESSION NR: AT5022311 AUTHOR: Gorlov, G.V.; Kirillov, A.I.; Lebedeva, N.S. TITLE: Neutron beam for measuring small-angle scattering cross sections 19,44.55 SOURCE: Moscow, Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-867, 1965. Puchok neytronov dlya izmereniya secheniy rasseyaniya na malyye ugly, 1-8 TOPIC TAGS: neutron beam, neutron scattering, scattering cross section, differential cross section, collimator ABSTRACT: Measurements of small-angle (1 - 5°) neutron scattering require that the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the distance from the main neutron and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with collection of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes and the distinct target and	AUTHOR: Gorlov, G.V.; Kirillov, A.I.; Lebeldeva, Lebeldeva, I.I.; Lebeldeva, I.I.; Lebeldeva, III. Lebe	AUTHOR: Gorlov, G.V.; Kirillov, A.I.; heredeva; and process sections TITLE: Neutron beam for measuring small-angle scattering cross sections 19,44.55 SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-867, 1965. Puchok neytronov dlya izmereniya secheniy rasseyaniya na malyye ugly, 1-8 TOPIC TAGS: neutron beam, neutron scattering, scattering cross section, differential cross section, collimator ABSTRACT: Measurements of small-angle (1 - 5°) neutron scattering require that the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross sections of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements sections of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements of the distribution of neutrons in the beam and its immediate vicinity were made with a beam of E _n = 4 MEV for a total vertical and horizontal opening of the beam of 1°		
AUTHOR: Gorlov, G.V.; Kirillov, A.I.; Lebeleva, A.I.; Lebeleva	AUTHOR: Gorlov, G.V.; Kirillov, A.I.; Leader and A.I.; Le	AUTHOR: Gorlov, G.V.; Kirillov, A.I.; heredeva; and process sections TITLE: Neutron beam for measuring small-angle scattering cross sections 19,44.55 SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-867, 1965. Puchok neytronov dlya izmereniya secheniy rasseyaniya na malyye ugly, 1-8 TOPIC TAGS: neutron beam, neutron scattering, scattering cross section, differential cross section, collimator ABSTRACT: Measurements of small-angle (1 - 5°) neutron scattering require that the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross sections of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements sections of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements of the distribution of neutrons in the beam and its immediate vicinity were made with a beam of E _n = 4 MEV for a total vertical and horizontal opening of the beam of 1°		
AUTHOR: Gorlov, G.V.; Kirillov, A.I.; Lebeleva, A.I.; Lebeleva	AUTHOR: Gorlov, G.V.; Kirillov, A.I.; Leader and A.I.; Le	AUTHOR: Gorlov, G.V.; Kirillov, A.I.; heredeva; and process sections TITLE: Neutron beam for measuring small-angle scattering cross sections 19,44.55 SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-867, 1965. Puchok neytronov dlya izmereniya secheniy rasseyaniya na malyye ugly, 1-8 TOPIC TAGS: neutron beam, neutron scattering, scattering cross section, differential cross section, collimator ABSTRACT: Measurements of small-angle (1 - 5°) neutron scattering require that the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross sections of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements sections of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements of the distribution of neutrons in the beam and its immediate vicinity were made with a beam of E _n = 4 MEV for a total vertical and horizontal opening of the beam of 1°	L 1849-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(h) ACCESSION NR: AT5022311 44.55 44.55	
SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-867, 1963. Puchok neytronov dlya izmereniya secheniy rasseyaniya na malyye ugly, 1-8 TOPIC TAGS: neutron beam, neutron scattering, scattering cross section, differential cross section, collimator ABSTRACT: Measurements of small-angle (1 — 5°) neutron scattering require that the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross na	SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-867, 1965. Puchok neytronov diya izmereniya secheniy rasseyaniya na malyye ugly, 1-8 TOPIC TAGS: neutron beam, neutron scattering, scattering cross section, differential cross section, collimator ABSTRACT: Measurements of small-angle (1 - 5°) neutron scattering require that the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross sections of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements sections of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements of the distribution of neutrons in the beam and its immediate vicinity were made with a beam of E _n = 4 MEV for a total vertical and horizontal opening of the beam of 1°	source: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-867, 1965. Fuchok neytronov dlya izmereniya secheniy rasseyaniya na malyye ugly, 1-8 Topic TAGS: neutron beam, neutron scattering, scattering cross section, differential cross section, collimator ABSTRACT: Measurements of small-angle (1 - 5°) neutron scattering require that the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross sections of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements sections of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements of the distribution of neutrons in the beam and its immediate vicinity were made with a beam of E _n = 4 MEV for a total vertical and horizontal opening of the beam of 1°	AUTHOR: Gorlov, G.V.; Kirillov, A.I.; Lebesteva, N.S.	
TOPIC TAGS: neutron beam, neutron scattering, scattering cross section, differential cross section, collimator ABSTRACT: Measurements of small-angle (1 - 5°) neutron scattering require that the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable ap	TOPIC TAGS: neutron beam, neutron scattering, scattering cross section, differential cross section, collimator ABSTRACT: Measurements of small-angle $(1-5^{\circ})$ neutron scattering require that the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross sections of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements sections of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements of the distribution of neutrons in the beam and its immediate vicinity were made with a beam of $E_n = 4$ MEV for a total vertical and horizontal opening of the beam of 1°	TOPIC TAGS: neutron beam, neutron scattering, scattering cross section, differential cross section, collimator ABSTRACT: Measurements of small-angle $(1-5^{\circ})$ neutron scattering require that the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a cooled with liquid nitrogen and a collimator with a variable aperture for producing a narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross sections of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements sections of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements of the distribution of neutrons in the beam and its immediate vicinity were made with a beam of $E_n = 4$ MEV for a total vertical and horizontal opening of the beam of 1°	Doklady, IAE-867, 1965, Puchok	
ABSTRACT: Measurements of small-angle $(1-5^{\circ})$ neutron scattering require that the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be a well-defined neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo.	ABSTRACT: Measurements of small-angle $(1-5^\circ)$ neutron scattering require that the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattering (a scattering of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The main neutron beam with the describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The main neutron beam with the describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The main neutron beam with the describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating targ	ABSTRACT: Measurements of small-angle $(1-5^\circ)$ neutron scattering require that the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattered neutrons be placed at a short distance from the main neutron the detector of scattering (a scattering of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The main neutron beam with the describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The main neutron beam with the describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The main neutron beam with the describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating targ		
the detector of scattered neutron scattering to have a well-defined neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target and the article describes a device consisting of a rotating target and target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target and target a minimum halo. The article describes a device con	the detector of scattered neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo article describes a device consisting of a rotating target and cooled a minimum halo article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo article	the detector of scattered neutron it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo. The article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a minimum halo article describes a device consisting of a rotating target and article describes a device consisting of a rotating target a	cross section, commission	Х
narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	cooled with liquid introgen and to suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross a section of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements sections of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements of the distribution of neutrons in the beam and its immediate vicinity were made with of the distribution of neutrons in the beam and its immediate vicinity were made with of the distribution of neutrons in the beam and its immediate vicinity were made with a beam of $E_n = 4$ MEV for a total vertical and horizontal opening of the beam of 1°	cooled with liquid introgen and to suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross narrow beam of medium-energy electrons suitable for measuring differential cross a section of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements sections of small-angle neutron scattering (at angles as low as 0.5°). Measurements of the distribution of neutrons in the beam and its immediate vicinity were made with of the distribution of neutrons in the beam and its immediate vicinity were made with of the distribution of neutrons in the beam and its immediate vicinity were made with a beam of $E_n = 4$ MEV for a total vertical and horizontal opening of the beam of 1°	beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with beam, and for this reason it is desirable to have a well-defined neutron beam with	
			cooled with liquid introgen and a cooled with liquid introgen and cooled with liquid introduced wi	XX



ACCESSION NR: AP5021369 UR/0120/65/000/004/0221/0222 621.384.664
AUTHOR: Corlov, C. V.; Kirillov, A. I.; Lebedeva, N. S. 55
TITLE: The design of a gas target for electrostatic accelerators
SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1965, 221-222
TOPIC TAGS: electron, particle accelerator target
ABSTRACT: In numerous physical experiments with monoenergetic electrons it is advantageous to utilize gas targets. This paper describes the design of such a gas target intended for electrostatic generators. The use of a diaphragm pump allows an efficient cooling of the foil at the input window of the target and this significantly increases the maximum current incident on the target. With the nickel foil being 1.35 mg/cm ² thick and deuterium pressure within the target being 700 Torr, the deuteron current reached 10 µA with an energy of 1.4 MEV. The target is relatively simple to make and reliable in operation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

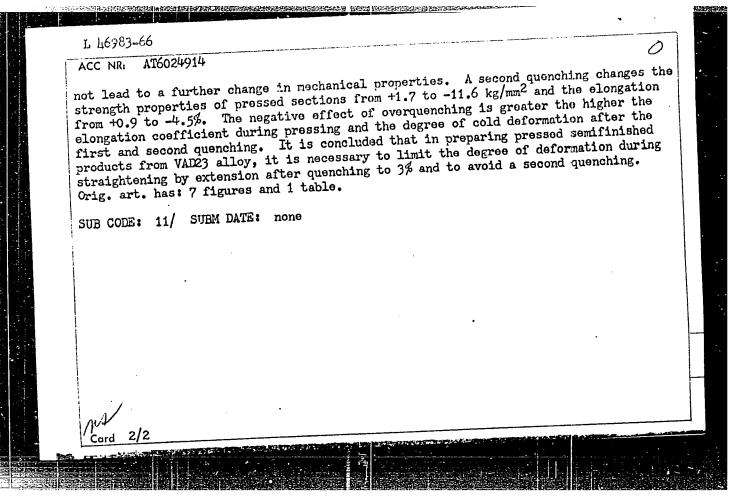
L 00019-66 ACCESSION NE ASSOCIATION: GKAE)	R: AP5021369	tomnoy ene	rgii GKAE, Mose	cow (Institute	of Atomic	Energy,
SUBMITTED:	01ju164-		ENCL: 00		SUB CODE:	NP
NO REF SOV:			OTHER: 000			
melro Card 2/2						

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929110

I 36413-66 EVT(m)/T SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0027/0030 ACC NR: AP6021993 AUTHOR: Gorlov, G. V.; Kirillov, A. I.; Lebedeva, N. S. ORG: Institute of Atomic Energy, GKAE, Moscow (Institut atomnoy energii GKAE) TITLE: Generation of a neutron beam for measuring small-angle-scattering cross-section SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 27-30 TOPIC TAGS: neutron beam, neutron scattering, scattering cross section ABSTRACT: A diagram is shown of a liquid-nitrogen-cooled rotary target and a variableaperture wedge-shaped-canal collimator, which are intended for generating small-angle medium-energy neutron beams. The beams are used for measuring differential smallangle-scattering (up to 0.5°) cross section. Results are reported of measuring the shape of collimated neutron beam, from a D-D reaction: $E_n = 4$ MeV; aperture, 10 (solid angle, 0.0003 ster). The neutron-density distribution in the beam is practically rectangular. Total collimator flux, 4 x 105 neutrons/sec; Ed = 1400 kev; energy loss in the heavy-ice layer, $\Delta E = 400$ kev; deutron current, 40 μa ; total target yield, 1.7 x 10⁹ neutrons/sec. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [03] SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 11May65/ ATD PRESS: 5038 UDC: 621.039.556 Card 1/1/1/16

	TJE(c) JD/HW
_	L 46983-66 EMP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EMP(W)/EMP(U)/EIT 102(9) ACC NR. AT6024914 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2981/66/000/004/0057/0064
	AUTHOR: Archakova, Z. N.; Kovrizhnykh, V. G.; Sandler, V. S.; Shvets, V. A.; Lebedeva, N. S. Bt/
ALL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	TITLE: Effect of heating conditions preceding quenching and of the degree of cold deformation after quenching on the mechanical properties and structure of pressed sections of VAD23 alloy SOURCE: Alyuminiyevyye splavy, no. 4, 1966. Zharoprochnyye i vysokoprochnyye splavy (Heat resistant and high-strength alloys), 57-64 METAL Deformation, metal pressing, metal heat treatment / VAD23 aluminum TOPIC TAGS: Aluminum alloy, metal pressing, metal heat treatment / VAD23 aluminum
	ABSTRACT: The relationship between the structure, mechanical properties, and heating conditions prior to the quenching of pressed sections of VAD23 alloy was determined. The temperature of heating for quenching of pressed semifinished products should be maintained between 515 and 525°C. The elongation coefficient during pressing of sections with a flange thickness up to 10 mm should be between 15 and 25. Straightening tions with a flange thickness up to 10 mm should be between 15 and 25. Straightening tions with a flange thickness up to 10 mm should be between 15 and 25. Straightening tions with a flange thickness up to 10 mm should be between 15 and 25. Straightening tions with a flange thickness up to 10 mm should be between 15 and 25. Straightening tions with a flange thickness up to 10 mm should be between 15 and 25. Straightening tions with a flange thickness up to 10 mm should be between 15 and 25. Straightening tions with a flange thickness up to 10 mm should be between 15 and 25. Straightening tions with a flange thickness up to 10 mm should be between 15 and 25. Straightening tions with a flange thickness up to 10 mm should be between 15 and 25. Straightening tions with a flange of deformation of the sections after quenching by the extension method with a degree of deformation of 1-4% decreases the strength characteristics of sections of VAD23 alloy by 2-4 kg/mm ² 1-4% decreases the strength characteristics of sections of vadages of cold deformation do without much change in elongation per unit length. High degrees of cold deformation do
	Card 1/2
Ĭ	



ACC NR. AT 6001557 SOURCE CODE: UR/3136/65/000/901/0001/0004

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, N. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Analysis of polarization in a neutron beam by scattering in a Coulomb field of a nucleus

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-901, 1965. Analiz polyarizatsii v puchke neytronov rasseyaniyem na kulonovskom pole yadra, 1-4

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear dispersion, Coulomb field, neutron beam, minrimation NUCLEAR SCATTERING

ABSTRACT: Based on the work by J. Schwinger (Phys. Rev. 73, 1948, p. 407), the author shows that if we assume that the amplitude of elastic small-angle scattering. ($< 10^{\circ}$) does not depend on the neutron spin, that the imaginary part of the amplitude of small-angle nuclear scattering can be replaced by the value for forward scattering, and that Schwinger's expression determines the amplitude of Coulomb scattering, then the differential cross-section of scattering of a neutron beam with a polarization of $P = Pn_2$ by a nucleus with a charge Z can be expressed as follows:

 $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\theta, \varphi) = \left| f_{\theta}(\theta) \right|^{2} + \left| f_{\text{coul}}(\theta) \right|^{2} D_{\theta} \int_{0}^{\theta} \frac{|M_{e}|^{2}}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} dg}{\partial \Omega} \frac{\partial^{2} dg}{\partial \Omega} \cos \varphi(\mathbf{I})$

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929110

uthor colari-
and the second s
•
/1

ACC NR: AR7004873

SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/66/000/009/B042/B042

AUTHOR: Archakova, Z. N.; Kovrizhnykh, V. G.; Sandler, V. S.; Shvets, V. A.; Lebedeva, N. S.

TITLE: The effects of heating conditions prior to hardening and the amount of cold deformation after hardening on the mechanical properties and structure of pressed sections of VAD23 alloy

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 9B267

REF SOURCE: Sb. Alyumin. splavy. M., Metallurgiya, vyp. 4, 1966, 57-64

TOPIC TAGS: heat effect, cold hardening, mechanical property, cold deformation, alloy

ABSTRACT: Dependence was established between the structure, mechanical properties, and conditions of preheating of pressed sections of the VAD23 alloy prior to hardening. It was recommended that the hardening temperature be maintained within the 515--525 C range. The extrusion ratio is set at 15--25 for a section with a flange up to 10 mm thick. The straightening of sections, following

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.785.6.001.5

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929110(APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

ACC NR: AR7004873

hardening by stretching with an amount of deformation of 1-4%, reduces the strength characteristics of the sections by 2-4 kg/mm²; change in the per unit elongation. No changes in mechanical properties occur following higher degrees of cold deformation. Repeated hardening does change the strength characteristics of the pressed sections from +1.7 to -11.6 kg/mm² and the per unit elongation from +0.9 to -4.5%. The negative effect of repeated hardening increases with increase in the extrusion ratio and the amount of cold deformation following primary and secondary hardening. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/

Card 2/2

ACC NRI AP7009664

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/67/005/004/0131/0133

AUTHOR: Gorlov, G. V.; Lebedeva, N. S.; Morozov, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Small angle elastic scattering of polarized 4-Mev neutrons by medium and heavy nuclei

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 5, no. 4, 1967, 131-133

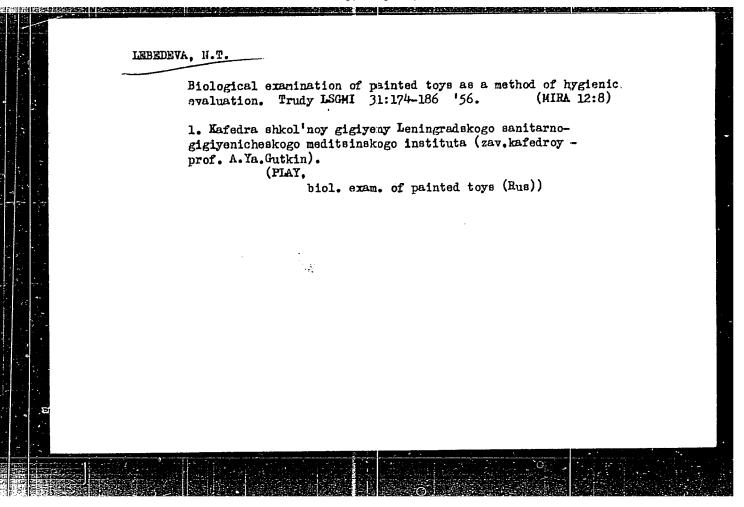
TOPIC TAGS: neutron scattering, elastic scattering, small angle scattering, Coulomb interaction, neutron polarization, magnetic moment, differential cross section

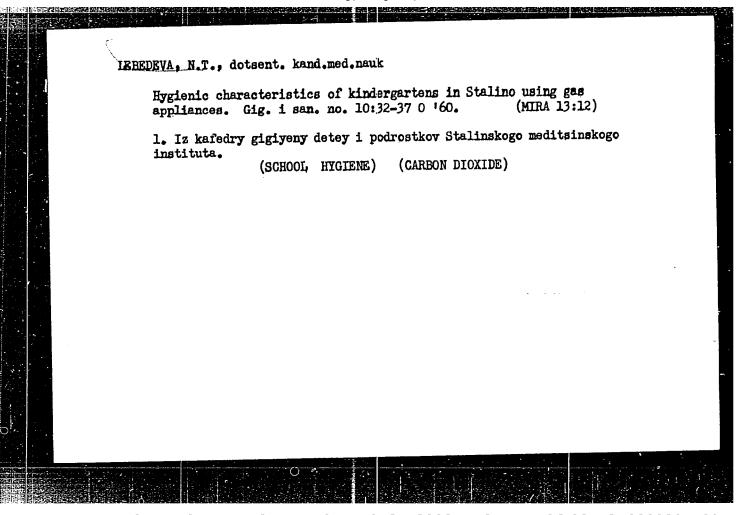
ABSTRACT: The authors report experiments aimed at investigating the elastic scattering of polarized 4-Mev neutrons by Cu, In, Sn, Pb, Bi, and U nuclei at scattering angles 2 - 21°. The polarized-neutron source was the D-D reaction (the polarization of the scattered neutrons was ~14.8%). It was found that for all the investigated nuclei the differential cross section shows an appreciable rise at $\theta = 2^{\circ}$, and in scattering through angles $\theta \leq 6^{\circ}$ the polarizing ability is appreciable and increases with decreasing angle. The polarizing ability of nuclei in the angle region 2 - 9° is found to be in good agreement with predictions by Schwinger (Fhys. Rev. v. 73, 407, 1948) with respect to Coulomb scattering of neutrons at small angles, due to the interaction of the magnetic moment of the moving neutron with the Coulomb field of the nucleus. The contribution of the Coulomb cross section at larger scattering angles

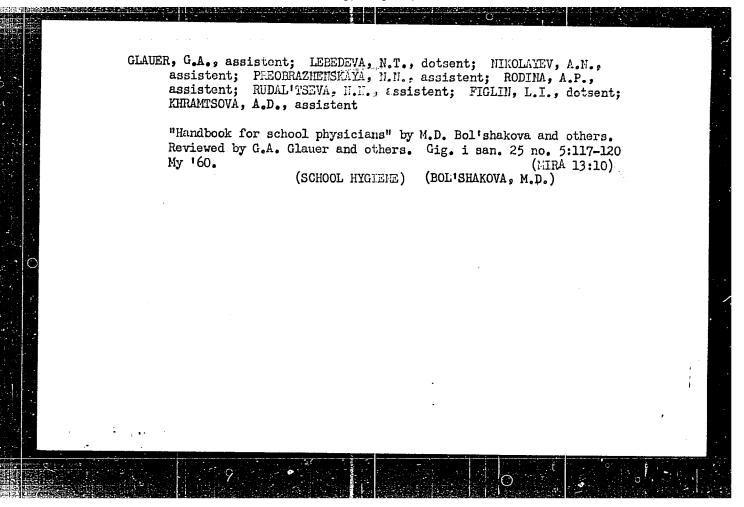
Card 1/2

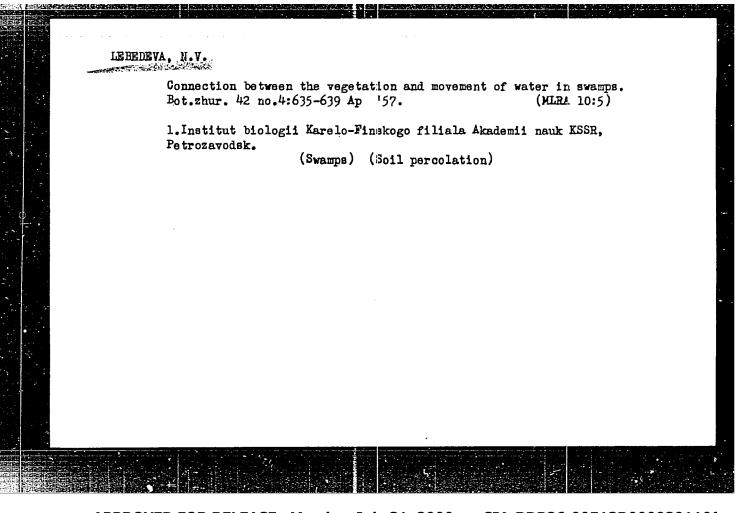
is negilgil	P7009664 bly small.	The experimen	itally observe	ed behavior of	the differential only nuclear as	al cross
coulomb sce energy the section of	attering exi fraction of	ist. Extrapol f the contribu clear-potentia	Lation to zero ution of the s	angle shows quare of the	that at 4-Mev no real part to the investigated	eutron e cross
		M DATE: 20Nov	66/ ORIG 1	REF: 003/	OTH REF: 004	
					· ·	
				•	1	
				:		
		*		:		

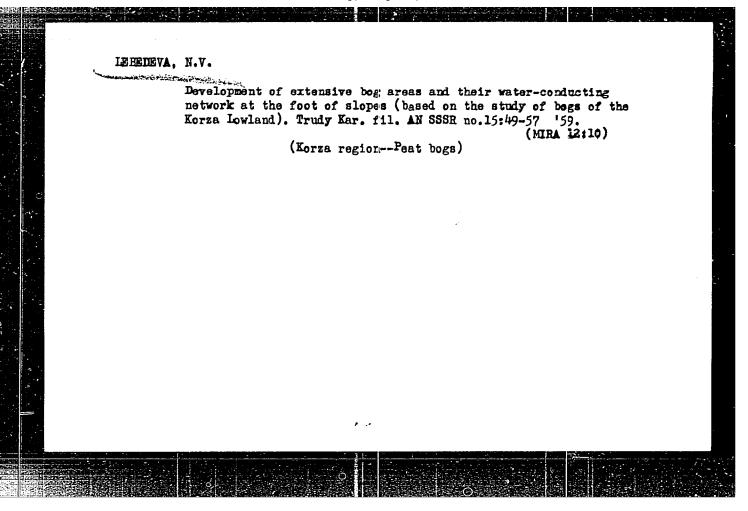
ACC NR: AP6020689 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/006/0121/0126 AUTHOR: Balykova, L. A.; Verkholetova, G. P.; Lebedeva, N. S.; Limanov, V. Ye.; Starkov, A. V. Moran ORG: Central Disinfectant Research Institute, (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dezinfektsionnyy institut TITLE: Solubility and bactericidal activity of 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethyl hydantoin in the presence of surface-active substances SOURCE: Zh mikrobiol, epidemiol i immunobiol, no. 6, 1966, 121-126 TOPIC TAGS: bactericidal compound, solubility, surface active of the matel organic compound ABSTRACT: The water solubility of this compound increased considerably in the presence of such surface-active compounds as sulfonol, OP-10, and tetramon. In the presence of sulfonol, aqueous solutions of dichlorodimethylhydantoin did not lose their active culorize content or their high bactericidal and sporicidal activity, even after standing. [WA-50; CBE No. 10] 06,07/SUBM DATE: 16Feb65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 010/ SUB CODE: Card 1/1 UDC: 615.778.38-011+615.778.38-017.78]:661.85 The william to assure that it was the contract of the pro-











S/078/62/007/012/010/022 B144/B180

AUTHORS: Nazarenko, V. A., Lebedeva, N. V., Biryuk, Ye. A., Shustova, M.B.

TITLE: Complex compounds of multivalence metals with trioxyfluorones

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 12, 1962, 2731-2738

TEXT: The complex formation between GeO₂, ZrOCl₂ or SbCl₃ and phenyl fluorone and between Sc₂(SO₄)₃ and propyl fluorone was studied spectroscopically in acid media after stabilization with gelatine to ascertain whether the metal ion substitutes two H atoms in the diphenol or one H atom in the o-hydroxyquinone. A new scheme, based on the solubility product, is given for the evaluation of the spectrophotometric data; this was necessary because of the low solubility of the complexes. The complex formation with Zr was studied in 0.2 - 0.8 N HCl and showed that only a 1:2 complex forms (optimum 0.2 - 0.3 N HCl). This was confirmed by both the isomolar series and the molar ratios. The Zr complex is thus consistent with other Me^{IV} trihydroxy fluorone complexes. A study of the change in optical density as a function of the pH showed that only one H Card 1/2

Complex compounds of multivalence ... S/078/62/007/012/010/022

atom is substituted, namely, at C₇ of the phenol group, and that a donor-acceptor bond is established with the quinone oxygen at C₆ with formation of a 5-membered ring. There are 7 figures and 4 tables.

SUBMITTED: February 26, 1962

Card 2/2

NAZAFENKO, V.A.; FIYANTIKOVA, G.V.; LEREDEVA, N.V.

Ionic state of germanium in weak acid solutions. Ukr.khim.zhur.
28 no.2:266-267 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR, laboratoriya v Odesse.

(Germanium) (Ions-Migration and velocity)

Country : USSR Category: Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24871 Lebedeva, N. Vo Tadzhik Scientific-Research Institute of Horti-Author Inst culture, Viniculture and Subtropical Cultures. : Concerning Potato Varieties in the Valley of Title Gissar. Orig Pub : Buyl. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Tadzh. n.-i. in-t sadovodstva, vinogradarstva i subtrop. kulitur, 1957, vyp. 1, 78-80
Abstract: From the year 1950, at the experimental base near Stalinabad, 300 varieties of cultivated and South-American potatoes were experimented upon. Early varieties under local conditions quickly degenerated; the varieties Waltman and Hero proved to be moré stable. The South-American varieties appeared to be fully suitable for a two-harvest cultivation; after 3 years of experimentation, their : 1/2 Card 57

Country: USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24871

Author:
Inst:
Title:
Orig Pub:

Abstract: yield increased considerably, and the tubers'
taste is quive satisfactory. Variety Khibina-3
is also more resistant under local conditions
and produced, in the first 10 days of June, a
harvest of 200 c/ha; from the summer planting
of unsprouted fresh tubers, its harvest was
88 c/ha. Hybrids of South-American species and
selective varieties of S, tuberosum have favorable prospects. --- Ye. A. Okorokova

LEBEDEVA, N. V. Cand Agr Sci -- "On the problem of increasing the productivity of the capaliner." Len, 1961 (All-Union Order of Lenin Acad Agr Sci im V. I. Lenin. All-Union Sci Res Inst of Plant Cultivation). (KL, 4-61, 204)

738

L 21865-65 EVIT(1)/FCC 8/2546/64/000/136/0027/0045 ACCESSION NR: AT4049309 AUTHOR: Lebedeva, N.V. TITLE: The possibility of spatial forecasting of cloud cover and precipitation in the Soviet Far East SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'ny institut prognozov. Trudy*, no. 136, 1964. Voprosy* obrazovaniya i prognoza oblakov i tumanov (Problems in the formation and forcasting of clouds and fogs), 27-45 TOPIC TAGS: spatial weather forecasting, cloud cover, prognostic condensation chart, prognostic convection chart, synoptic forecasting ABSTRACT: The article compares the success achieved by the methods of Showolter, Simila, and Faust in establishing instability for a period of 10 days in 1958 in European Russia. Refinements to the procedure for plotting prognostic condensation and convection charts for the Soviet Far East are then described, and the correctness of these charts for the Soviet Far East is evaluated on the basis of airborne experiments in 1959. An improved method for plotting prognostic cloud cover and precipitation charts is proposed. Regions of possible development of convection obtained by all the afcrementioned methods were compared 1/2 Card